

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY..... JANUARY 16, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

FEDERAL COURT AT COVINGTON.—The United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Kentucky organized Monday morning. Judge Bland Ballard presiding. The Grand Jury was impaneled and sworn in.

There are one hundred and twenty-two new cases and twenty old ones on the docket to be tried.

Judge Ballard charged the jury upon various crimes, and finally came to the laws respecting treason. He declared that the words "adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort," in the Constitution, does not refer to or include rebels. Trading and trafficking generally with the disloyal States is not treason, but a party must be assisting in the levying of war, either by bearing arms, or assisting in arm transportation supplies, to constitute treason. He advised that prisoners of war should not be indicted, as there would doubtless be an exchange of prisoners. The expression of opinion, or the denunciation of the Government, he said, was not treason.

By the following special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer, it will be seen that the Executive has determined to heed the demands of the Kentucky Legislature and other sources for the removal of Simon Cameron, and has appointed Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as the new Secretary of War. The following is the dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13, P.M.

"To the Editor of the Enquirer:

"It is quite generally reported and believed that President Lincoln, heading the demands of the Legislature of Kentucky, has resolved to supersede General Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, by the appointment of Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

"Among the conservative men at the Capital, this act of the Executive is regarded as a killing blow to emancipationists, in and out of Congress, and will have a telling effect upon the border States.

"CLEVELAND."

THE RIGHT STANTON.—The Stanton who is said to be on the point of succeeding M. Cameron in the War Department is Edwin M. Stanton, formerly of Ohio. He should not be confounded with Frederick P. Stanton, formerly of Tennessee, and now of Kansas, who contests Jim Lane's right to a seat in the Senate.

David Tod was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at Columbus, on Monday last. The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the following sentiment from the Governor's inaugural address will not meet with the approval of the ultra of the Republican party, and the emancipationists of Ohio:

"Ohio must, in all time to come, be able to claim for herself her just share of the burden and glory of putting down this rebellion. In my opinion this object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek, not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation—*A Constitution which their fathers with much hand-to-us with the solemn injunction that we, together, should forever maintain and defend the same.*"

The Cincinnati Gazette, in its review of the inaugural address, passes over the portion of the above paragraph which is italicised, without comment.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.—The Chicago Evening Post, in noticing the opinion which has been made to the admission into the Senate of a new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Stark, on account of his alleged disloyalty, says the charges against him "are unfounded and malicious—known to be such in Oregon. Mr. Stark is a Northern man, but was a Democrat, long-suffering and patient toward the South, as Douglas and Dickinson were, but true to the Union in war. It is astonishing that he should be kept out of his seat."

The Savannah News notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba, is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented through Capt. Gladding, to the soldiers of the Confederate Army, by a number of the Senoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long, from the finest linen fabrics; it is white as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is sent as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON BIBLE PUBLICATIONS.—In time of war or epidemic, the circulation of the Scriptures never fails to increase enormously. Therefor this fact is so obvious, that it need not be specified. The American Bible Society, during the last eight months, has issued 803,000 Bibles and Testaments, being \$21,000 of an increase over the like period for the preceding year. The average issue per working day is about 4,000 volumes, or seven volumes a minute. Since the commencement of the war, over half a million have been supplied to the volunteers.

We learn from Alexandria that the reported attempt to blow up the hospital was a mistake. A barrel of safety fuses and a number of boxes of matches had been left in the building, by the former occupants. Pieces of fuse were lighted; by whom, or for what purpose, is unknown, but no combustible were prepared and no train laid.

[For the Yeoman.]
How are the Difficulties Between North and South to be Settled.

We see it often printed in Black Republican newspapers, and hear it often said by men, who no doubt would like to see the war ended; and it has been said and repeated often in Congress—"Let the South lay down her arms, cease her rebellion, and terms will be made with her for her protection."

This may be, no doubt is, considered magnanimous, by those who write and talk thus. But when individuals fall out, get in an antistude to do each other mischief, have the will to do it, and one proposes to lay down arms and settle, some terms are always expected to be proposed. This is a good rule, often applied by independent nations to each other, indeed, without it no settlements are made, except by the subjugation of one party. It is a reasonable, sensible, and a christian rule.

Now, why shall it not be applied between North and South, or if we will, between the Government and the rebels? Admitting, while we do, that the rebellion was wrong, still there was a real or imagined cause for it. It is nonsense to say that the Southern people did not suppose their institutions were in danger. It would be saying little for the intelligence of a majority of the American people to say that the party in power did not try, in every possible way they could, except by marching armed forces into the slave States, to injure slavery, and the value of slave property. Both the great parties, Democrats and Union, or Bell and Everett men, predicted that the very thing the South did do, would be done by them, if the free-sellers persisted in the election of a fanatical President, and in their course of injury and denunciation of Southern people.

Sensible men everywhere looked for an effort by the leaders of secession, to divide the slaves from the free States, if Lincoln and his party prevailed. Why was this expected? Because men who conceive they are in danger of injury, in person or property, are not apt to wait, if they can arouse aid enough to hope reasonably for success, until the actual injury is upon them.

We think, and have argued, that there was a cause for fight against fanaticism; but we have argued, and still argue, the fight ought to have been in the Government, under the Constitution, even to the death, if it was necessary for success.

Because the Goths and Vandals, the irrepressible negro lovers, and envenomed Southern haters, had gotten temporary possession of the Government, and that, owing partly to the division of the people opposed to them, we do contend was not sufficient cause for the South to attempt to separate from the balance of the States; to break the bond which had kept us so long together, and been at times, when properly obeyed, the bond of peace, the bond of Union, the protection to liberty of person and of property, the great land-mark our fathers had erected, to keep the officers entrusted with power to be used for the public good, from infringing upon the people's rights.

The Northern people ought not deny that the Southern people have been greatly aggrieved, at least that part of them not wholly given up to the worship of the negro.—Nay, the fanatical irrepressibles themselves say the negro has been the cause of all the deviltry. True, they blame the South for the whole of it. But every one who reflects, must see that it has not been the Southern, but the Northern people, who have made the negro the cause of the trouble.

From before the resistance to the admission of Missouri into the Union, because of her slavery, down to the election of Lincoln, there has been no cessation of effort on the part of the men who voted for Lincoln, followers of Seward, Chase, Lovelace, Wilson, Sumner, Trumbull, &c., &c., to injure slavery. Not contented to keep it out of the Territories, they have left no means that money, ingenuity, and even theft could accomplish, to render slavery odious, hateful, and insecure. Not even hesitating to counsel the slaves to murder and rape.

These things are written down against the men who made Lincoln President of the United States, and impartial history will so arrange the facts that the wrongs upon the slaveowners perpetrated by these people will live for future generations. What had the Southern people done? Asked to share in the common territories—the property acquired by the common treasure of the nation.

This was denied them; but when the denial was so applied as to make a question to be decided by the courts of the United States, it was decided to their right. Asked to have States admitted with slavery, if the people of such States choose to have slavery as one of their institutions. This was attempted to be denied them, in the face of the Constitution that bound all the States together, which denied to the United States Government any power to regulate the institutions of the States. Asked to have the slave institutions let alone, existing in their States when the Constitution was first made, and the States accepted it as the bond of Union, and which recognized and protected their rights of property in the services of such slaves and their descendants, but which never has been let alone for a day. Asked to have such a law passed as the Constitution said should be passed to compel the surrender and return of slaves escaping from their masters into free States, and which was passed with the greatest difficulty.

But which law the Free-soilers and Black Republicans not only opposed, but have resisted, after it was passed, even to mobs, the shedding of the blood of officers, and those called to their aid to execute the law.

The passage by State authority of personal liberty bills, intended to trammel and defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law, and to harass and imprison owners and their agents pursuing fugitive slaves.

The teaching and inculcating of feelings of hatred and animosity, by Northern people, against Southern people, to such an extent that a majority of the present Congress, not only manifest a willingness to do anything that can well be imagined, right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, constitutional or uncon-

situtional, to destroy slavery and the owners of slaves.

Unflinchingly to pass a resolution, consigning to infamy and disgrace any army officer who will dare to aid, or permit his men to aid, in the execution of the fugitive slave law; as if government itself, for its safety, does not always require every citizen, civil or military, when it is necessary, to aid in executing the laws. What has the South done, but to remonstrate, beg, beseech, threaten, and finally revolt, at such conduct? All right, except the revolting. The time had not come for this out of this Union, but had come for preparation for revolting in it, unless the people elected better men to the offices. We have wandered from the text.

What proposition has the Government, or the party in power, to make to the Southern people, if they will lay down their arms? That is the question. Will those who are in power agree that the Southern people shall have the rights decided to be theirs under the Constitution? Will they agree to amend the Constitution so as to keep slavery out of Congress, and from being meddled with by the demagogues and unprincipled politicians, in and out of Congress; leaving to the people of the States, and if they will, the people of the Territories also, the right to regulate their institutions in their own way? Will they amend the Constitution, and so provide, that when any State passes any law deemed violative of the rights of person or property of the citizens of other States, that the courts of the United States shall decide the constitutionality of such law; and where the people of any State fail to protect the person or property of the citizen of any other State from violence by mobs or irresponsible persons, that the State, county, or town where the wrong is done shall make it good?

Don't all speak at once, gentlemen free-soilers and Black Republicans—you who want no subjugation of the South—nothing but party prevailed. Why was this expected? Because men who conceive they are in danger of injury, in person or property, are not apt to wait, if they can arouse aid enough to hope reasonably for success, until the actual injury is upon them.

We think, and have argued, that there was a cause for fight against fanaticism; but we have argued, and still argue, the fight ought to have been in the Government, under the Constitution, even to the death, if it was necessary for success.

Because the Goths and Vandals, the irrepressible negro lovers, and envenomed Southern haters, had gotten temporary possession of the Government, and that, owing partly to the division of the people opposed to them, we do contend was not sufficient cause for the South to attempt to separate from the balance of the States; to break the bond which had kept us so long together, and been at times, when properly obeyed, the bond of peace, the bond of Union, the protection to liberty of person and of property, the great land-mark our fathers had erected, to keep the officers entrusted with power to be used for the public good, from infringing upon the people's rights.

The Northern people ought not deny that the Southern people have been greatly aggrieved, at least that part of them not wholly given up to the worship of the negro.—Nay, the fanatical irrepressibles themselves say the negro has been the cause of all the deviltry. True, they blame the South for the whole of it. But every one who reflects, must see that it has not been the Southern, but the Northern people, who have made the negro the cause of the trouble.

At the same time we apprehend the step will be taken, if the President does not ere long publicly cut loose from the radicals and push them clean away from him in appearance as well as in reality. He, in our judgment, committed a grave and sad error in not doing so in his late message, and if he fails to improve the next opportunity that appears, he will repeat the error under circumstances of serious aggravation. The support of the radicals, founded as it is, avowedly, on a vague belief or hope that the President will in some form, and at some time, act upon their wild counsels, is a double source of weakness to the Administration; it serves to repel or chill the support of the bulk of the non-Republican conservatives, and it serves to nerve fresh the rebels, and their sympathizers. In other words, it tends to divide and dispirit the friends of the country, and to unite and inspire its enemies. If the President will let the radicals understand formally and explicitly that he can at no time, and in no form, act upon their counsels, he will not only retain the devoted support of the majority of his own party, and draw to his side the conservatives of all other parties, but will morally disintegrate the rebels themselves. He will fortify the Government, in a degree possibly by no other means, and in the same degree, paralyze the Government's foes.

Can the President afford to sacrifice all this for the sake of keeping in with his radical supporters? Can he afford to pay such a tremendous price for the favor of a set of long-living zealots? Let him consider well. Let him run back over the history of his predecessors and mark the lesson which the retrospect teaches. Jackson had to consider whether or not he would keep in with the nullifiers. He resolutely broke with them, to the great joy of every patriot, and, when nullification subsequently came to a head, he smote the monster with the undivided power of his Administration, seconded cordially by the body of the people. The result is among the shining events of our history. Buchanan had to consider whether or not he would keep in with the disunionists. He timorously kept in with them, to the great disgust of every patriot, and when disunion subsequently came to a head, he, with a divided Cabinet and a bewildered people, stood powerless before the monster. The result is the darkest and most disgraceful event, not only in our own history, but in the annals of civilization. These cases are both in point. They both teach the same lesson.

The currency of the nation is in a process of degradation, while values are unsettling; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The exchanges of the country, foreign and domestic, in wild disorder; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The currency of the nation is in a process of degradation, while values are unsettling; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

An irredeemable currency, inflated values, monetary discredit, commercial dishonor, repudiation, certain disunion, an abrupt and ignominious termination of the war—all imminent; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this elegant magazine is to hand, containing the usual superb illustrations and interesting literary matter. Godey has reached such a high state of perfection in the publication of the "Book," that any improvement seems almost impossible. The present number contains sixty-one engravings and over one hundred pages. Terms, \$3 per year in advance. Prices reduced to clubs. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

It appears now that Gen. Wallace has had no fight at Fredericksburg after all.

Fight on Big Sandy River.

The following official dispatches have been received at Gen. Buell's headquarters at Louisville. Col. Lindsey's regiment was expected at Paintsville, but did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement:

PAINTSVILLE, Jan. 8.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

I entered this place yesterday with the 42d regiment, Ohio, 14th regiment Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jenny's, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Col. Comg Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH BRIGADE, 1.

PRESTONSBURG, KY., Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with eleven hundred men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms. At four o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at eight o'clock, and at one o'clock, P. M., we had fought our force of 2,500 and three cannon posted on the hill; fought them until dark, having been reinforced by seven hundred men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all their positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found twenty-seven of his dead on the field; his killed cannot be less than sixty. We have taken twenty-five prisoners, ten horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy turned most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Col. Comg Brigade.

The Grand Army of the Union.

The great army of the Union is contributed by the several States as follows—the second column showing the per centage of soldiers to the population of the several States, the third the number of inhabitants to each soldier sent:

State	No. Per Cent.	Popn. of Pop.
California	4,098	1.23 or 1 to 52 inhabitants
Connecticut	11,435	3.11 or 1 to 31 "
Delaware	1,231	5.10 or 1 to 20 "
Illinoian	4,941	5.13 or 1 to 20 "
Indiana	12,018	4.59 or 1 to 22 "
Iowa	29,768	3.14 or 1 to 33 "
Kansas	5,000	4.27 or 1 to 23 "
Kentucky	10,120	3.10 or 1 to 31 "
Maine	15,47	2.43 or 1 to 41 "
Maryland	7,400	0.90 or 1 to 105 "
Massachusetts	31,195	2.43 or 1 to 41 "
Michigan	29,321	3.04 or 1 to 35 "
Minnesota	21,496	2.57 or 1 to 38 "
N. Hampshire	11,319	3.18 or 1 to 31 "
New Jersey	11,225	1.84 or 1 to 54 "
New York	112,309	2.87 or 1 to 35 "
Penn.	21,593	3.09 or 1 to 32 "
Penns.	12,059	3.09 or 1 to 32 "
Rhode Island	7,183	4.06 or 1 to 24 "
Vermont	8,729	2.58 or 1 to 36 "
Virginia	107,9	6.80 or 1 to 125 "
Wisconsin	11,945	1.94 or 1 to 51 "

Will the Blockade be Broken by England.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, of the date of the 28th ult., says:

"The fact that the idea of an early breaking of the blockade in consequence of war subsided at Liverpool, has been plainly exemplified this week in that city by a fresh rise in the cotton market."

"The fact that the idea of an early breaking of

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out all volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the objects desired by these resolutions and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary thereto, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.
WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, preexisting civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit: An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out all volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives and property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the objects desired by these resolutions and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary thereto, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

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Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

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Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

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